BATLEDAD OFFICERS,

OWNERS, TRAVELERS,

AND THE PUBLIC GENERALIN

TARR NOTICE THAT

CREAMER'S SAFETY BRAKE

gree a degree of security to life and property on Railroad to met is impossible without it. The ordinary conditions of Rail pand trains in motion are such that there is constant di

Inprovement. The following is the column

BUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,

TERRE HAUTE and RICHMOND RAILBOAD,

CLEVELAND and TOLEDO RAILROAD,

OLD COLONY and FALL RIVER BAILROAD,

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and to a Builted extent in the

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

BLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD, &c. This Company furnishes these Machines for the whole pesses

per equipment of all Roads, and does not require a dime until

Bey are satisfied of their value. See our advertise

Saturday's paper for further details.

U. S. RAILEOAD CAR BRAKE Co.

No. 31 Pinest. New-York. HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From Dec

1980 RIVER RATHER AND THE TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL OF STATES AND ASSESSED TO THE STATES AS A DESCRIPTION OF THE STATES AS A DESCRIP

NEW-YORK AND ERIE BAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 28, 1888, and until further notice; Passenger Trains will leave Fier, foot of Duane-st., as follows. Passenger Trains with the second of the seco

MAIL WEST at 9 s. m., for Dunkirk and Suffalo, and intermediate Stations.

ROCKLAND PASSENGER at 3 p. m., from foot Murray-d.,
of Piermout, for Sufferns and intermediate Stations.

WAY PASSENGER at 3:30 p. m., for Newburgh, Fort Jon

vis and intermediate Stations.

HIGHT EXPRESS at 4:30 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffale, and principal intermediate Stations.

ExiGRANT at 6 p. m., for Dunkirk and Buffale, and inter-

EMIGRANT at 5 p. m., for bunkers madiate Stations.

The above Trains ron daily, Sundays excepted.

The above Trains ron daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express Trains connect at Simirs, with the Eimirs and These Express Trains connect at Simirs, with the Eimirs and Singars Falls; at Singhamton, with the Syracuse and Einghamton Railroad, for Eventus, with the Buffalo and Nisgars Falls; at Great Send, with the Dailware, Lackswanns and Western Railroad, for Stranton; at Sunday and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Clevelland, Clinciunaii, Woledo, Detroit, Chicago, & Charles MOSAN. Freeldom: CHARLES MOBAR. President

CHARLES MOSAN, Freeldson.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—For PHILADELPHIA and the SOUTH and WEST, via JERSEY
STY.—Mail and Express lines leave New-York at 8 and II
a.m. and 4 and 6 p. m.; fore 83. Through Tekets sold for Chadmast and the West, and for Baithmore, Washington, Norfelk,
ta.; and through baggase checked to Washington in 8 a. m. ard
19. m. trains. J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train unless delivered and
sheecked fifteen minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

theoked fifteen minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

1859. —THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL equal to any in the country.

THREE THROUGH

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURGH, counseding direct at Philadelphia with through trains from Boston, New-York and all points east, and in the Union depot at Pittsburgh with through trains for Glostmati, St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, Burlington, St. Faul's, Indianapolis, Louisville, New-Orleana, and all intermediate points in Ohio, Indiana, Riscouri, Baness and Nebraska—thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of pessengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by my other route.

my other route. Express and Fast Liners run through to Pittaburgh without Express and Fast Lineary and American change of care or conductors.

BMOKING CARS are attached to each train: Woodruff's ELEFING CARS to Express and Fast Trains. THE EXPRESS RUSS DALLY: Mail and East Line, Sundays excepted.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia at. 7:39 a. m. Fast Line leaves Philadelphia at. 1:00 p. m. Express Train leaves Philadelphia at. 1:00 p. m.

BOAT TICKETS from Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River or Stonington lines.

Fassengers from Washington City have two daily trains from Baltimore econnecting at Harrisburg for all points West—leaving Baltimore at 8 a. m. and 3:39 p. m.

Fassengers for Subbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, Niagars Falls, and intermediate points, leaving Friliadelphia at 7:30 a. m. and 4 p. m. go directly through.

Tickets Westward may be obtained at the offices of the Company in Philadelphia, New-York, Boston or Baltimore; and Mokets Eastward at any of the important Railroad offices in the West; also, on bound any of the regular Line of Steamers on the Ministrippi or Oho Rivers.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Panney.

west; also, on boats any of the regular three of scenarios of the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTH.

ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.

The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago makes this the

DIRECT LINE SETWEEN THE EAST AND THE

GREAT NORTH-WEST.

The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by shippers of freight and the traveling public.

FREIGHTS WESTWARD.

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Roston, or Baltimore, to any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wiscomin, lows, or Missouri, by railroad direct.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with the savens by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentacky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wiscomsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arbanass and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with steamers by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentacky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wiscomsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arbanass and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with steamers to all ports on the North-Western Lakes.

Mississippi, Wiscomsyn, oan rely with confidence on its speedy brants and Shippers intrusting the transportation of their Preight to this Company, oan rely with confidence on its speedy brants in the West ordering goods from the East will be well to direct them to be shipped by this route.

For Freight Contracts or Shipping Directions, apply to radices either of the following Agents of the Company:

Doyle & Co., Steabeaville, Ohio; H. S. Fierce & Co., Zanesville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmonth, Ohio; P. Sadoch & West.

Doyle & Co., Steabeaville, Ohio; H. S. Fierce & Co., Childran, H. W. Brown & Co., Clindinani, Ohio; D. J. Johnston, Ripley, Ohio; R. McNeely, M

Prompt estention.

B. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.

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LEECH & Co., No. 2. Aster House, or No. 12. Wm.-st., N. Y.

LEECH & Co., No. 3. 4 Kilby-st., Boston.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.

For through tickets apply at the Office, No. 2 Aster House.

J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent

L. L. HOUFT, General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.

P. A. SCOTT, General Superintendent, Altoona. Fa.

Water Enre.

DR. MUNDE'S WATER-CURE, at Florence, Mass, three miles west from the Northampton Railrosd Depot, is one of the largest and best regulated establishments in the United States, and kept in operation throughout the year.

"Dr. Munde is next to Priessnitz, the most enineur practitioner of the water-cure that Germany has produced."
[N. Y. Tribane.

"His various publications on cold-water cures mong the best, if not the most superior, of any to

"We are convinced that no higher authority than he, it matters of hydropathy, can be found in our own or any other wontry." [Amer. Magazine of Homeopathy and Hydropathy.

Legal Notices.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of In the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons beving claims against FOLKER J. BECK, into of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with youchers there-New York, deceased, to present the same, with vonchers thereof, to the subscribet, at the office of Q. McADAM, No. 56 Wallstreet, in the Chy of New York, on or before the twenty-cighth day of April neat.—Dated, New York, the nineteenth say of October, 1856, as to October, 1856, as

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOHN H WAYDELL SPEEDERIC WAYDELL and WILLIAM A. WAYDELL SPEEDERIC SPEEDER S

Jail law6wW Plainting Attorneys.

CUPREME COURT.—CITY and COUNTY of NEW-YORK.—JOSEPH G. M.LLS and WHLLIAM J. MILLS srainet JAMES VANTINE.—Summon.—To James Vantine: You see hereby runmoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the self-dompoint on the subserbers, at their office, No. 170 Breadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this nonmous on you, exchaine of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand two hundred and fifty-city, besides the costs of this action—Dated New York, Descender Chinton, Hubson New York, Descender 18, 1858

Chinton, Hubson New York, Descender Chinton, Hubson York, De

Pisintifis' Attorneys, No. 170 Broadway.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the leth day of December, 1856
Elinyon, Hudson & STAFFORD,
Pisintifis' Attorneys.

#29 Isw8w W

NOTICE OF APPLICATION for the discharge NOTICE OF APPLICATION for the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third erticle of the first title of the first published for the title of the first published fearness of the first of Browklyn, fir the County of Kinzs, and State of New York, an insolvent de hour. Notice first published fearness 2d, 1889. Creditors to appear before the Hon. Samme ID Morris, Cennty Judge of Kinzs County, at the Chambers of said Judge in the City Hail, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County, on the lith day of April next, at the of colock in the foremon, to show cause, if any they have, why so assignment should not be made of said insolvents extent, and he be discharged from his debts.

HYATT & BROWNELL, Attorneys for Insolvent.

If lawlewW

Medical.

32. HEALTH OF AMERICAN 32

Since giving such publicity to The Graefenberg Family Medisines in the columns of THE TRIBUNE, we have often been asked if we knew anything about them ourselves. Being thoroughly acquainted with them, we offer the following plain statement: They are reliable remedies, based upon great natural laws, and deriving their curative power from the fact that they assist nature; and by striking at the very root of disease, they radically remove it and strengthen the system. The name (Gra-fenberg) was merely selected as attractive. The medicines are all prepared in New-York, and are dispensed by a medical assoanon acting cirectly under State incorporation.

One of the best authorities in the country expresses our view.

exactly, as follows: "Some of the most illustrious physicians and surgeons in the United States, after witnessing the curative power of these remedies, have applied to Du. Batnoz, the con, sulting physician of the Institution, at No. 32 Park-row, New-York." He has regular and honorable diplomas from the highest medical authorities, and, having kept his eyes open in the largest hospitals in Europe and America, and watched the treatment of the most celebrat d physicians, especially with regard to female the most ceremit a payments, reporting the first diseases, beside constant study and practice of his profession, he is recognized as fully competent to treat disease with success. Unremitting attention, added to judgment and good sense, has

developed a true theory, as it always will.

This Institution has dedicated itself principally to the diseases peculiar to North America, embracing Billious complaints, Consumption, diseases of children, and those diseases of women which are proved by actual statistics to afflict nine out of every ten adult women, to a greater or less degree.

The treatment in these torturing and prevalent complaints of

women is gentle and judicious, but surely effective. comprehensive symptoms experienced, evely case can be under stood without subjecting a lady to a personal examination, rather than submit to which, she often and reasonably suffers years of misery. All this is avoided by using the splendid Graefenberg misery. All this is avoided by using the splendid Graefenberg remedy, Marshall's Uterine Catholicon. The general treatment of the medical profession is corrosive and painful local applications, which never cure, and which increase the evil a hundred-fold. A dispassionate comparison of the two must induce our friends to satisfy themselves of the value of the Graefenberg system. Letters addressed to Du. Bannor will receive prompt reply, and afford satisfactory information. The medical gentlement of the Institution do not avoid confidence in such deflects. men of the Institution do not expect confidence in such deficate and important matters without fall investigation, and they court inquiry as the surest means for the triumph of truth. Read the following

Persons suffering from disease are invited to make a trial of

the Granfenberg Family remodies.

Female irregularities, weakness, uterine displacements, and

all local uterine difficulties, and constitutional troubles of momen, are entirely cured by the Graevenners Marshall's Uterine Catholicon. Price \$150 per bottle. For Sale at THE OFFICE OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, No. 32 PARK

THE OFFICE OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NO. S2 PARK ROW, NEW-YORK, AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

In this counsetion, Miss Beecher, sister of the REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in Letters to the People, page 129, says: "I have nine sisters and sisters in law and fourteen female cousing all married, and all delicate and ailing. Amid the immense cir cle of my fitends and acquaintences I cannot recall ten married ladies, bern in this century and country, who are perfectly lealthy." In cases, however, where the GRANTENBERG Ca-HOLICON has been used, we must say that health has rapidly taken the place of disease, and ladies have become robust, vigor.

ous and healthy.

I am a Methodist clergyman. My heart has fairly sched to witness the feeble health of women, as I have traveled my circuit preaching the Gospel I thank God, however, that I have Uterine Catholicon, wherever it has been used.

REV. PETER SHARP, Ridgeway, Mich. On the receipt of \$6, fire bottles sent by express, and charges paid to end of express route.

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Secretary Gracienberg Company, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

New-Dork Daily Tribune

HOW TO BRIDGE GREAT RIVERS.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Size: The undersigned desires to draw the attention of capitalists and scientific men to his plan of a submerged tunnel to connect New-York with Brooklyn, or any other place where a bridge cannot be built, a model of which is now on exhibition at the Rotunda of the Merchants' Exchange.

The distance from Peck slip to Fulton street, Brook-

lyn, is about 2,200 feet. It is proposed to make an eval tube of plate iron, 1 of an inch thick, 28 feet wide, 17 feet high, and 2,200 feet long, riveted together in the same manner as an iron ship or boiler, launched broadside into the water, then floated to its place and sunk by letting the water in at the ends by means of large valves. After the entrances are commeans of large valves. After the entrances are completed, the water may be pumped out. There are two drive-ways 9 feet wide each, and two foot-paths 5 feet wide each; beneath these, within the tube, iron ballast is placed to keep the tunnel in its position. As there is about 60 feet of water in the river, no impediment would be effered to navigation. There are three rows of columns at intervals of 10 feet separating the drive-ways and foot-paths, which adds to the strength of the structure. The inside would be painted and well lighted with gas. As the tunnel would be permanent when finished, not requiring any repairs except on the inside, the only expense would be in lighting, cleaning and collection of tolls.

classing and collection of tolls.	
cleaning and collection of tolls. 2,000 feet of tunnel at \$150 \$P feet. Displacement of water requiring 21,000 tuns of from alay as ballet at \$10 \$P tun. Excavation of bottom. Laucching. Paving road-way and foot-paths. Stone piers at the ends. Laying track for ears. Coffer dams at onds. Erection apparatus and pumping. Real estate for entrances.	\$407,000 \$10,000 100,000 10,000 10,000 10,000 11,000 11,000 11,000 10,000 110,000
	41.959.000
Total cost of construction	\$7,500 2,400

\$1,258,000	Total cost of construction
\$7,500 2,400 1,500 400	COST OF WORKING. Salaries of Superintendent and toll-oilectors, yearly Salaries of men to clean, light and open gates. Gas, 73 lights at # 20 a light, wasn't, Repairs of drive ways and foot-paths, yearly.
\$12,100 \$160,000 15,000	Total cost of working, yearly
₱175,000 12,100	Total.

\$162,9 X Tellabor Balance vestly..... Will it not be conceded by any wise financier that this work would be a safe, profitable and permanent

The great and constantly increasing difficulty of essing the East River by means of ferries, in conse-ence of toe and fog, and the vast smoont of traffic, render it imperative that some other means of com-munication should be had than now exists.

A good and efficient tunnel would be best suited to the purpose.

A tunnel of any required length could be made after

the above plan, by making it in sections of convenient length, and sinking vertical shafts at proper in evenis to ree above the water, the ends of the continuous ections terminating in the shaft, so that, when completed, a tunnel of any required length could be altained. WK. A. Morrison. Mott Haven, Jan. 17, 1829.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Frem Our Own Correspondent.

London, Friday, Jan. 21, 1859. The war panic at Paris and Vienna has somewhat abated, still the confidence in peace is atterly shaken. All the Vienna papers are violent against Napoleon; they accuse him of duplicity, and have at last found out that he cannot be depended upon. Of course, as long as his perjury and falsehoods damaged only the Republic, he was the Savior of Society and the upholder of law and order; but now, when he, consistently with his character, turns against Austria, his conduct is denounced by all the stockjobbers of Europe as base and treacherous. Those gentlemen who in 1849 had no sympathy with Italy, Germany and Hungary, which were striving to reconquer their liberty, are now astenished that their own interests involved in con-tinental enterprises should be so easily jeoparded. They really seem to have believed that war in the heart of Europe has become impossible, not even surmising that peace is impossible as long as Italy, Germany and Hungary are ruled by the sword. The King of Piedmont baving advanced so far in

the Italian question that he cannot retreat without risking his bonor if not his life, we may suppose that his policy has been preconcerted by Cavour at Plon bieres, with the Emperor of France; and that, therefore, in spite of the somewhat more peaceful tone of the French papers, war is inevitable, but probably not before May, unless a revolt in Lombardy should precipitate matters. England keeps aloof and maintains a sincere neutrality, nons of Cherbourg have their due share solution, but we cannot forget that Kossuth's lectures in the 'North of England, during the last three years, which were scarcely noticed by the metropolitan press, have made an Austrian Alliance utterly impossible. As to Prussia, it is certain that both Russia and England recommend a policy of neutrality to her. Austria, therefore, will have fight Piedmont and France single-handed, unaided even by the German States, but obliged to keep a considerable force distributed toward the Russian frontiers, in order to balance a Russian corps of observation, which will be pushed forward in the direction of Galicia. All these eventualities are openly discussed in the Vienna papers. They, however, still live in the hope that Prussia cannot remain neutral, and must side with Austria. They forget the constant rivalry between the two c tries, both ambitious to acquire the supremacy of Germany, Prussia eminently Protestant, with a progressive bureaucraet: Austria since the Concordat, completely Roman Catholic, obstructive and apa-

Russia, though fully occupied with her internal reforms, has not ceased to pursue her Oriental policy with the most astonishing perseverance. Servia and Montenegro are now her tools, through the instrumentality of Milosh and Danilo. Moldavia has recently elected a Prince (Alexander Ghika) known for his Russian sympathies, and it is scarcely possible that the result in Wallachia should be different. In the mean while a fleet of forty-five ocean steamers is being built in France, England and Russia, with the view of connecting Odessa with the Circassian coast, Constantinople Smyrna, Alexandria, Greece and Italy, by weekly trips. Since the commerce of Odessa does not justify such an outlay and such an amount of postal communication, we cannot be amiss in attributing this so called commercial undertaking to a deep-laid scheme for undermining the Turkish Empire. sick man has unfortunately now six physicians at his bedside, and their prescriptions cannot fail to kill him, since he is not in the position to turn them

The question of the emancipation of the serfs has not yet sufficiently advanced on either side. The landlords have not the courage openly to reject the overtures of the Government; the serfs are still quiet, fully trusting that the Czar will enforce justice, and Alexander has not the pluck to break through the official routine, and either to enforce his will with an iron hand, annihilating any opposi-tion by banishment to Siberia, or to compensate the nobility by granting a kind of constitution and extending the political liberty of the landlords. His brother Constantine openly encouraged the Sardinians in their anti-Austrian aspirations, and, mentioning the Emperor of Austria, called him "the murderer of Emperor Nicholas," thus confirming that the late Czar died of a broken heart, and at

tributing his failure to the ingratitude of Austria. Bright's Reform bill has at last come out, and frightened the landed aristocracy sufficiently. However, it is certain that the agitation in the country is not strong enough to carry Bright's plan, which would give the Government into the hands of the middle classes.

FROM ARIZONA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. LA MESHLA, Jan. 15, 1859.

The reception of the President's Message in Arizona was the signal for great rejoicing among the inhabitants of the proposed Territory. It went through to San Francisco in eighteen days and seven hours, thus beating the boats several days.

The proposition to establish a protectorate over the States of Chihuahua and Sonora met with universal favor, and unequivocal approbation. The want of some protesting and restraining power on these frontiers has long been felt, and more especially along the borders of Sonora, where the thieving Mexicans are in the habit of running stock stolen from Americans, knowing very well that in the present state of affairs they will not be pursued. The fierce and warlike Apaches are also continually making sanguinary depredations across the line, and bringing from theuce immense cavalcades of animals; thus keeping the whole frontier in commotion, and rendering that portion of the country

unsafe and dangerous.
On the night of Dec. 19, while the train of the Santa Rita Silver Mining Company was encamped at Apache Pass, in the Chiricahua Mountains, four Mexican teamsters in the employ of the Com-pany, having selected all the best animals in the cavallada, and provided themselves with guns, am-munition, saddles, bridles, and other articles too numerous to mention, vamosed the ranch, and left for parts unknown. As soon as the loss was disered, a party of five instantly started in pursuit. covered, a party of five instantly started in pursuit.
Unhappily for them, they engaged the services of a person who professed to be expert in recovering animals, and who was supposed to know the country intimately. Under his guidance the party attempted to head the thieves off, and, in furtherance of this ides, proceeded up the San Pedro River in search of the great Sonora trail, on which it was supposed the robbers had traveled into Sonora with the stock. After riding two days and a half without seeing anything but an immense number of owls, the party finally arrived in sight of an ancient, castellated structure, which eventually proved to be a mud fort. From its portals issued two Mexican knights yelept lancers, with glittering lances and waving pennons. They gayly rode forth to meet the party. After inquiring who they were, what they wanted, and where they were going. they ended the series of interesting queries by requesting them to ride up to the fort. On arriving there, the interpreter of the party was asked to resign his arms and enter. He did so, and was conducted to the presence of the august commander—a ce tain Capt. Chenaca—who having suggested the probability of their being an advance band of fillibusters, and remarking to some of his officers that, if they were, it would be a pious idea to reenact, on a small scale, the tragedy of Col. Crabb, ordered the remainder of the party to be admitted. A brass six-pounder stood in the middle of the court-yard, loaded and primed: lances and escopetas were ranged round the walls in great profusion, and the whole company of 150 greasers stood ready for action.

After considerable talk, Capt. Chenaca became

apparently convinced that all was right, and having

supplied the party with tobseco, beef, and giving them the direction to Fronteras, he bade them adies, and, attended by a guard of one, the party left the Fort San Pedro, and started for Fronteras. The fellow who accompanied them from the fort, after telling them again that the town lay at the base of a certain tall mountain, which he pointed out, then also bade them adios, and rode back to the fort.

It was supposed to be fifteen miles from the Fort to the mountain, but the little company rode all day, and night still found them at apparently the same distance from the bill. Calling a small council of war, they agreed that they had been deceived, and, after appropriately reviling the authors of their misfortune, they concluded to return to camp on the great Sonora trail, which had been discovered the day previous. For several days finally, after having been four days without food, they arrived at Apache Pass, there to learn that thieves and animals had been seen going toward La Messilla, and that they had probably gone to Chihuahua.

This loss of animals seriously impeded the pro

gress of the train, and retarded its arrival at Santa

hita some three weeks.

This company have a printing press with them and soon The Arizona News will usfold its banner to the breeze, and proclain to all the world the inestimable value of the agricultural and mineral

wealth of Arizona and Sonora.

The climate of Arizona, though warm in the Summer months, is healthy throughout the whole year, and is especially adapted for the recovery of persons consumptively inclined. Many of the semi-tropical fruits grown here, and among them is the grape, which produces the far-famed El Paso wine. Major Williams, who was sent to El Paso by the Patent Office, has expressed it as his opinion, that the El Paso grape is much superior to either the Cincinnati or the Missouri grape in flavor and

As to the mineral wealth of the territory, all that has been said of it expresses but a faint idea of its richness; in fact, the Territory never has been theroughly explored. From the small arroyas that run their tortuous course down the sides of rocky hills, or wind round the base of grassy slopes, that undulate through the pleasant valleys, to the bold, rugged canons that defile through the wild mountam passes, are scattered in liberal profusion, min-eral riches that beggar description; the Organ, Santa Rita and Santa Caterina Mountains are full of silver; the Coppermine Mountains, in which the Mimbres River has its source, contains so large a proportion of gold in the copper, that many years ago when the country was safe from the attacks of hostile Apaches, the ore was carried by pack mules to the City of Mexico to extract the gold, and it is well known that plumbago, coal, ochres of various kinds, fire clay, gypsum, freestone, and numerous salts, both solid and liquid, exist in the Territory; the country for 250 miles west of the Mesilla Val-ley is the finest grazing country in the world ley is the finest grazing country in the world. With regard to Sonora it is universally admitted that once in the hands of an industrious and progressive people, it would prove far more valuable than any Territory Low under the Government of the United States. Many years ago a Frenchman by the name of Du Pave was shipwrecked in the harber of Gusymas. He remained there some three or four months, during which time he acquired such extravagant notions of the country that he letermined to return there and establish a colony. determined to return there and establish a colony.

He took with him many specimens of gold, silver, copper, lead and iron ores, and many productions of the soil, among which was a sack of wheat measuring 40 quarts, and weighing 91 pounds.

He staid in Guaymas during the three Winter menths, and during that time the thermometer did He gave marvelous accounts not tall below 500. of the length of time that meat and vegelables could he preserved in the open air, and absolutely be-fieved that people could live there to the age of 500 years, so perfectly healthy did the inhabitants appear.

But, with all the beauty, wealth and loveliness of Sonora, a dark cloud lowers over her sparkling rivers, and shadows her fertile valleys, but the daybreak of advancement and progression is rapidly dawning, and soon the bright sun of American principles and American character will light up the mountain ranges, and illuminate the verdant plains, and Sonora will gleam forth a bright gem in the diadem of the United States.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-FEE E. Bofore
Judge INGERSOLL.
LIABILITY OF NON-RESIDENTS TO TAXATION-IM-

PORTANT DECISION ON CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Denning Eneragt. Wilson Small, Receiver of Taxes, &c.
The complainant is a resident and citizen of the
State of New-Jersey, and has been such resident and
citizen since the month of January, 1855. During all that time he was, and still is, engaged in the business of banking in the City of New-York, as a partner in the firm of James G. King & Sons. The defendant is the firm of James G. King & Sens. The defendant is the Receiver of Taxes in and for the City and County

of New-York.

The law of the State of New-York provides that all persons doing business in the State of Ne merchants, backers or otherwise, and not r the State, shall be assessed and taxed on a

the State, shall be assessed and taxed on all sums invested in their business, the same as if they were residents of the State. Residents and non-residents, with
respect to taxes on personal property invested in business in the State, are put on an equality.

The complainant was assessed and taxed upon his
personal property invested in his said business in the
City of New York, in the years 1855, 1856 and 1857.

The amount of these taxes is about \$1,400. He refuses to pay the same. He alleges in his bill that the
law of the State of New-York, the substance of which
is above set forth, is in violation of the Constitution of is above set forth, is in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and is otherwise illegal and void. He prays for an injunction restraining the defendant and others who may claim authority to not from issiing any warrant or other instrument, or from taking any steps for the collection of said taxes, or from levy-ing upon any goods or chattels to satisfy the same. Taxes are a portion that each individual gives of

his property, in order to secure or have the perfect enjoyment of the remainder. Governments are estab-lianed for the protection of persons and property within the limits of the State; and taxes are levied to em-ble the Government to afford or give such protection. They are the price or consideration paid for the pro-

tection afforded.

When the property of an individual receives the protection of the State by its laws, it is right that he should afford to the State, in the way of taxes, a recompense or consideration for such protection; for recompense or consideration for such protection; for otherwise that protection could not be extended to him. Without taxes, the State would be powerless to afford protection. And when the property of an individual receives the protection of the State, it is equally right that the property protected, no matter whether it be real or personal, should in such way yield a recompense or consideration.

The owner of property within the limits of a State, no matter whether the property be real of personal, and no matter where the owner has his domical, has a right to call upon the Government of the State to protect such property by its laws, and its officers acting under such laws. But such protection cannot be atforded unless means, by the way of taxes, are furnished to afford the protection. And taxes are no more to be levied upon the property of the resident to

resident citizen should pay for the protection afforded by the laws to the property of the non-resident citizen. The equal "immunities and privileges" secured to "the citizens of each State," in "the several States." does not demand such a requirement as this. With respect to real estate, the non-resident cannot witheraw it from the State, even if he does not like the law, but is compelled to let it remain within the limits of the State where it is taxed.

The superior law of the United States which forbids the imposition of duties by a State upon property in-

The superior law of the United States which forbids the imposition of duties by a State upon property imported from a foreign country, does not forbid the State, after it has been imported and has become mixed with other property in the State, and thereby requires the protection of the laws of the State, from exercising the right to require that such property, by whoms ever it may be owned, should pay for the protection afforcied it.

whoms ever it may be comed, should pay for the protection afforced it.

It is admitted by the complainant that the real estate of a non-resident is liable to pay, in taxes, for the protection afforced it by the State; and the chief reason urged why personal estate is not subject to the same rule is that the rule of law is, that personal estate follows the person of the owner, and that, therefore, it may be taxed in the State where the owner is demiciled. There is no allegation in the bill that the personal estate of the complainant, invested by him in bunicess within this State, has been taxed in New-Jersey, the State of his domicil. But if it were so taxed, it would not follow that it could not be taxed in the State where it actually was, and where protection was actually afforded it. If a non-resident owner of real estate, should be taxed in the where protection was actuary and the taxed in the resident owner of real estate, should be taxed in the State of his domicil, on an assessment of what he was worth, which should include the value of the real estate which he owns in another State; or, if he should be assessed upon his income, which included the rent of such real estate, that would be no good reason why the real estate, that would be no good reason who the State in which the real estate was, and which ac-tually affords the protections of its laws to it and by which protection he would be able to receive rent, should not have the right to compel such real estate to contribute to the expense and cost of such protection establish a finder.

actually affined.

Bank stock is personal estate. According to the rule of law it follows, with all other personal property, the person of the owner. Such stock, whether owned by a resident or non-resident, is usually taxed in the State where the bank is located. It is believed that laws taxing such stock are not obnoxious to the charge of being opposed to any constitutional law, either laws taxing each stock are not conoxions to the charge of being opposed to any constitutional law, either State or national. It would seem to be enough that the property of a non resident, whether that property be real or personal, should be put upon an equality in respect to taxation, with the property of a resident, without requiring that it should have greater privil-

eger. The taxing power, of a State is one of its attributes of sovereigity, and where there has been no compact with the Federal Government, or cession of pairs in the purposes specified in the Consti-tution, this power resches all the property and business within the State. (Nathan vs. Lawson 8, Howard, p. 82] In the case of Callin vs. Hull, 21, Vermont, 152 it was held that the personal property of a non-resident in a State where he was not domiciled might

resident in a State where he was not demiciled might be to act in such latter State.

The law of New York prescribes that the tax on the personal cetate of such non resident may be collected from the property of the firms, persona or associations to which they reversily belong. It is not necessary to consider this portion of the law which has been argued by the complainant No one but the complainant complains of it. Admitting, for the purpose of argument, that James G. King, and the other individuals of the firm of which the complainant is a member, could justly complain of this particular mode prescribed for the culterion of the tax against the complainant, if it should be attempted to be followed, on the ground that it is objectionable as being opposed to the fanoathat it is objectionable as being opposed to the funda-mental law; yet they make no complaint by this bill. They may never have any cause of complaint, they are not parties to this bill. The question is, has the complainant any just cause of complaint to this law, or to the manner in which the tax has been assessed gainst his personal property in this State by virtue of its provisions? The question is, can he resist the payments? A portion of a law may be ivalid while mother portion of it is valid; an invalid provision of a law will not affect another and distinct provision which is valid.

which is valid.

Without going into the question, therefore, whether James G. King and the other members of the firm (excepting the complainant) would have any cause of complaint if the tax should be collected from their property, we hold that the allegations in the bill are not sufficient to justify the Court in interfering in favor of the complainant by a junction.

The bill must therefore be dismissed.

J. Beneroft Davis for plaintiff; Abraham R. Lawrence, jr., for defendants. James Aldrich, Geo. P. Abbot and D. Graham were

James Alerich, Geo. P. Abbot and D. Graham were put on trial for attempting to create a revolt on board the American ship Zugara in Juce last.

Capt. Swift testified that Alfrich, who was first mate of the vessel, disobeyed his orders and beat him till he was insensible. Subsequently, the captain ordered the other defendants to put Aldrich in irons, which they refused to do: the vessel was then sailed dered the other defendants to put Audrica in from, which they refused to do; the vessel was then sailed to Mauritius, where the captain preferred a complain against the defendants, who were sent home by the American Consul. The defense contended that ther was nothing shown that the defendants attempted to

usurp authority.

The Jury stated that they had agreed as to two of the defendants, but in regard to the other, there was

no possibility of an agreement.

Mr. Dwight objected to the rendition of such a verdict as illegal. The defendants having been conjointly indicted, all or none of them must be convicted or

Judge said that would amount to a disagreement, if the Jury could not agree in the case of one of

ment, if the Jury could not agree in the case of one of the defendants.

The Jury stated their inability to agree, and upon the request of the Judge, they informed him that they had agreed to acquit Abbott and Graham, but in regard to Aldrich there was a difference of opinion.

Under these circumstances, the Judge discharged the two former on their own recognizances.

Mr. P. J. Joachimssen appeared for the defendants.

MASSLACOUTER.

Massels of the decembers.

Masslacouter.

Manichment charging him with manilaughter, in causing the death of Wm. Transuc, a ship a blocksmith, on board the American ship California of New-Henry K. Gould, on of the seamen, who witnessed

the affray, was the principal witness for the prosecu-tion. His testimony was substantially the same as the narrative related by him to our own reporter, a few weeks ago, and which was published at the time. Pending his examination, the Court adjourned till needay morning.
Dwight for the United States; P. J. Joachims-

gen for defendant.

The United States agt. Charles W. Meeding.

The defendant, who was charged with manulaughter on the high seas, withdrew nis plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty. Sentence of the Court suspended, and recognizances canceled.

U. S. COMMISSIONERS' COURT-Feb. 2.—Before Mr.
JOSEPH BRIDGHAM.
THE MUTILATED COIN CASE—COMMITMENT OF THE

The examination in the case of Carnima Baija, accured of uttering debased coin, has been on before the cured of uttering debased coin, has been on before the Commissioner for several days past. Policeman Dilks and several other witnesses were examined. From the evidence it appears that there had been ex-tracted from the half eagles quantities of gold, varying from six to twenty grains. The Commissioner de-cided that the woman must be held for trial. She was originally confined in the Tombs, but as she is enciente the Court recently ordered her removal to the Edinage

SUPREME COURT-SPECIAL TERM-FER. 5-Before Judge ROSSEVALT. FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGE-STRANGE CASE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TRAM—Far. 5—Before more to be levied upon the property of the resident to protect the property of the non-resident, than taxes are no be levied upon the property of the non-resident to protect the property of the non-resident to the property of the resident. There would appear, therefore, to be no good reason why the non-resident with the resident should not equally pay in taxes for such protection, no good reason why the non-resident with the resident should not equally pay in taxes for such protection, no good reason why the non-resident with the resident should not equally pay in taxes for such protection, no good reason why the non-resident with the resident should not equally pay in taxes for such protection, no good reason why the non-resident with the resident should not give a portion in order to secure the perfect eriopment of the reminder.

The laws of New-York, like the laws of all States in the Union, declare that all real estate within the State, by wirtue of which the taxes in the State, and thus free within the State, and thus free within the State and who, by such investigation was also made by Borrows to the Surrey and protection of the same as if it were so invested by residents; that all personal property interested in bosiness within the State shall pay alke for the security and protection of the laws to make it pay for such security and protection of the laws to make it may be proposed by predeficial and the property of the security and protection of the laws to the surrey of the bond and on the State, and thus free himself from such a property on the State, and thus free himself from such pay for the security and protection of the laws to the sundersident to the surrey of the bond and onterest, in the same pr

I that the will was a fraudalent decoment, and that, whether valid or not, the Surrocate of New-York had no jurisdiction; that the letters issued by him were a un lity, and that Burrowys sestingment, as a consequence, and the satisfaction piece which followed were more blank paper, leaving the mortgage with all the arream of interest, amounting to over \$12,000, to stand in full force as a first immunement on the premises.

After an elaborate discussion of the question raised upon this state of facts and the law applicable to the case, the Judge hold that the doctrine contrades by the pidate of and indispensable to his success, was altesteber to day group for junctial sanction. The complaint, therefore, on that ground, as well as on the more issue of fact, should be dismissed.

IN CAMBRIS.—Before Judge DAYERS.—DECISIONS.

Robert Ellie et al. agt. Wim. M. Bliss et al.—Motion denied.

Before Judge Sutherstand.

Wm. C. Osborne agt. John R. Livingston et al.—

djostment of costs by Clerk confirmed, without costs to either

John R. Jaffray et al. agt. Jacob Picard et al. De-

Henry Boak agt. Geo. Beam.-Metion denied, with The Corn Exchange Bank agt. Ferdinand Hartog et

The Corn Dathered.

L-Injunction dissolved.

Before Judge Incantam.

Edmund Terry agt. Geo. K. Roberts; Roberts agt.

Settler.—Motions granted, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM-PER. 1-Before Judge

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FRE. 2—Before Judge Hoff Max.—DECISION.

The Novelty Iron Works agt. the American Noutline Submarine Company.

The demurrer to the defense, arising from the parol agreement that the remedy abould be first exhausted against the maker of the note, is well taken. Such an agreement is contradictory to the legal import of the obligation uson the note.

The domurrer to this part is allowed. Next, the rule is that if any pleading or part of a pleading is good, the demurrer fails. The allegation here is that the defendants had engaged, of worshout to engage, in large contracts, &c. Although the subsequent clause indicates that the delay prevented the defendants from entering into and contracts, and seems to negative the existence of any, yet. I apprehend, proof on the trial of a contract really made would be pestiment and admissible. The demurrer to this passage is overried.

passage is evertuled.

Next, I cannot say that a positive depreciation of the stock of the association, resulting from the delay, may not be a ground of the association, resuming treatment of the democratic of the democ

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-FEE &-Before Judge Daty. George Ackerman and Catharine Ackerman, his wife, agt. Karl Goeller.

This is an action of assault and battery. The com-

This is an action of assault and outcoly. The con-plaint set forth that the plaintiff, Ga'harine Ackerman, was em-ployed as a noise for de endant's wife. While she was eagaged in that capacity, she went into the cellar, and defendant fol-lowed her, assaulted and committed a rape upon hor. The de-fendant put in a general denial, and attempted to prove an albi-case still on. DECISIONS.

Willis agt. Warren.—Complaint dismissed.
In re. the petition of G. C. & E. J. Genet.—Prayer
denied, without costs.
Allen agt. Kinnan—Case settled.

MARINE COURT-FEB. 8.—Before Judge MAYNARD, The First Methodist Episcopal Church ast. The New-York
Young Meu's Christian Association.
This action was brought by the John-street Method-

This action was brought by the John-street Methods to Episcopal Church to recover for rent of their church, which was used during the revival of 1857 and 1858, under the direction of a Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. The amount claimed was \$272. Mr. Van Ness appeared for the plaintifie, and Messrs, Abbott Brothers for the defendants. It appeared by the evidence that at a special meeting of the Association, held in Feb. 1858, a Committee of three on Devoicional Meetings was appointed by resolution that provided that they should conduct meetings in such places as they could get without involving the Association in debt. The Committee thus appointed applied through Mr. Edgar, one of their members, to the John-atreet Church, to open their house for prayer meetings.

bers, to the John-atreet Charch, to open their house for prayer meetings.

Mr. Wyatt, the sexton, tratified that be applied on behalf and in the name of the Association, and agreed to pay reat first at \$12, afterward at \$15 per week. It appeared, however, by his testimony, that he had always applied to aff. Edgar, personally for the money, and the receipts for some \$152 were produced, signed by Mr. Wyatt, stating the money to be received from Mr. Edgar. And it appeared by the testimony of Mr. Colgate, one of the Committee, that both Mr. Wyatt and Ar. Weymout (trustees) rold him that Mr. Edgar hired the chorch and they supposed they could get the money out of him, but he had failed, it also appeared by the testimony of Mr Massierre, the Fresident of the Association, that all the moneys taken no by collection where received by Mr. Edgar; none went into the hands of the Association.

Mr. abbott moved for a non-suit because there was no evidence that the Committee were authorized to contract on behalf of the Association, but on the contrary, it appeared that not only they had no such authority, but by the receipts that the contract, whatever it was, was made with Mr. Edgar person-

ally.

The Court grants of the motion, and said that to hold the Association responsible in such a case would be unjust as well as rainous to them. They had guarded themselves agained likelihing by their resolution, in the most careful manner; that it was reasonable to suppose they might be willing to undertake the conduct of the meeting, while they would not be willing to run themselves into pocuniary liability; while, on the other hand, it would be no great injustice to the edition if they were to open their Church for pub ic worship during a revival without remuneration.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Frs. 8.—Sefore Justice CONNELLY, KELLY and STEERS. COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Fin. a.—Before Justices Connot. V. Rell. v and STERES.

Francis Brady, stealing a money for wor: Penitonitary 4 months. John Brown, stealing a shirt; Penitentiary 5 months. Peter Canfield, stealing two saws. & c.; Penitentiary 2 months. Samuel J. Donnelly, avault and battery; fined \$10. August Dunkmeler, stealing a cloth closk; Penitentiary 5 months. William Hawley and William Finey stealing motton; House of Refuge. Patrick &foCarty, stealing two cloth caps; remeaded. Bridget Mulien, stealing a sheet; City Prison 6 months. Princip Martin, stealing a steat City Prison 6 months. Princip Martin, stealing a steat city prison 6 months. Princip Martin, stealing a steat washer; Penitentiary 5 months. Daniel Mack, attempt to steal; House of Refuge. Patrick Phalon, stealing a cloth cost; remended. James Pheony, stealing bottles; Penitentiary 3 months. Denitentiary 6 months. John Thompson, stealing a watch; Penitentiary 6 months. John Thompson, stealing a watch; Penitentiary 6 months. John Thompson, stealing a forem, stealing a silver watch; Penitentiary 6 months. Wilson, stealing a silver watch; Penitentiary 6 months. Wilson, stealing a solver watch; plagment suppended. Wilson John Connolly, assault and battery; judgment suspended. Henry A. Middelbrook, assault and battery; judgment suspended.

COURT OF GENERAL SERSIONS—TURSDAY, FER. 2.—

Before Recorder Barnard.

Several cases were disposed of to-day, among them
that of William Worum, a well-known utterer of forged Mila.

He was convicted of attempting to pass counterfoit Fives on the
Grante Bark of Massachusetts, and sentenced to six years and
six mentins in the Star Prison. The Recorder said, in sentencesing him, that it was necessary to impose a severe punishment in
such cases, to put a stop to a crime which was daily increasing, i
James Fox, charged with an assault with intent to kill Patrick
Rivey, pleaded golly of an assault with intent to kill Patrick
Rivey, pleaded golly of an assault with intent to do bodily
harm. Sentenced to one year in the Pentlentisry. A similar
punishment was awarded to James Judge, who pleaded guilky to
an attempt at burglary in the third degree.

George H. Cleveland pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth
degree, and was remanded for sentence.

Arthur Marcryski, alias Marsh, otherwise "The Count," who
was tried last term for ramal larceny, when the jury failed to
agree, was to-day convicted of petit larceny, and sentenced to
six months in the Pentlentiary.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.-Nos. 66, 102, SUPPEME COURT-GENERAL TERM.-Nos. 13, 17,

19, 27, 29 to 40, 43; SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Same as yesterday. SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 209, 371, 228, 229, 314, 514, 523, 146, 384, 448, 449, 411, 412, 414, 417, 422, 423, 67, 3, 446, COMMON PLEAS. - PART II. - Nos. 185, 268, 220, 274, 255, 295, 297, 298, 299, 301, 302, 373, 304, 119, 139.

URQUIZS, PRESIDENT OF THE ARGENTINE CON-FEDERATION.—A Buenes Ayres correspondent of The St. Louis Republican gives the following interesting account of Urquiza, President of the Argentine Con-

federation:

account of Urquiza, President of the Argentine Confederation:

"The man of all others most prominent in South America at this time is Don Justo de Urquiza, President of the Argentine Confederation. In name that Government is Republican, and its Constitution is a close imitation of that of the United States; but it is little else than a Constitutional Monarchy. The nature of the people, as to habits and culture, require great force and promptands in the Executive. There is an arbitrariness in all South American Republicant that would not endure for a day in your country. Urquiza is, at the anne time, President of the Federated States, and Governor of one of the provinces (Entre Rice), and actual owner of the foll of the greater part of that province. On these lands he has nearly half a million of cattle, and of horses and sheep similar numbers. He is keen in a trade, and is at home in any kind of monopoly or merchandise. In the mere matter of making money, he has no rival in South America, if in the world. His origin was among the lowest of the people, and his first money was made in keeping, what you call in your country, a liquor grocery. To this day he continues the business, and is in part or in whole, proprietor of hummerable groceries all over the country, in which the soldiery make all their purchases, and pay in monthly checks on the Treasury. From being commandant of the milita of his native town, he obtained command of a department, and then so rapidly grew his influence that he soon became both Governor and Military Commander of his native province. In this relation he marched to aid the revolutionists of Uraguay, in 1851, and then directed his force against Rosas, who was President of the Confederation and Governor of Baenos Ayres, with titles of Supreme Dictator, &c. Rosas, like a chained loop, bides his time in exile at Southampton, where, it is said, hope has not yet deserted him. The present term of Urquise, as President, terminates in 1800."

The enterprising farmers of Montgomery County, Md., who, a few years since, formed a Mataal Piro Insurance Company, have done good business during the last year. A dividend of 50 per cent of the annual interest has just been declared; beside which, their prevision notes, as a reserved capital, amount to about \$300,000, and the cash assets \$43,200. The number of persons insured amounts to about 2,500, and the insurance reaches about \$5,000,000.